

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.

TWELFTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
OPHTHALMIC SECTION, 1924.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OPHTHALMIC SECTION, 1924.

Foreword.

During 1924, Gîza Permanent Ophthalmic Hospital was completed and opened for treatment as well as an Ophthalmic Stationary Branch under canvas annexed to the General Hospital at Suez, thus all the provinces of Egypt (except Asswan), the Governorates of Alexandria, Port Said, Damietta and Suez, as well as the three large markazes of Gharbia Province namely Mehalla el Kubra, Kafr el Zayat and Santa, have now been supplied each with a permanent ophthalmic hospital. Asswan, being the only province not supplied with a permanent ophthalmic hospital owing to the poverty and inability of its inhabitants to raise a sum of money sufficient to build a hospital, has been provided with one of the large travelling ophthalmic hospitals until a permanent one is built (same as other mudirias).

Ophthalmic School Clinics are present in every capital of province provided with a permanent ophthalmic hospital as well as in the schools of Hussanieh and Mohammed Ali at Cairo and Ras el Tin and Moharram Bey at Alexandria.

If the great need of the country for treatment from the various eye diseases is taken into consideration, the twenty five ophthalmic hospitals now existing are quite insufficient to deal with the widely spread eye diseases, especially trachoma and acute ophthalmias, from which most Egyptians of all ages suffer. It is therefore very necessary in these circumstances to establish permanent ophthalmic hospitals in the capital towns of markazes as well as many travelling ophthalmic hospitals to visit the towns at long distances from these capitals. In this way ophthalmic treatment would be generalized to all the inhabitants of Egypt.

The cost of maintenance of ophthalmic hospitals, including cost of Central Administration and expenses of ophthalmic clinics at the Government Primary Schools, during 1923-1924 was L.E. 44,610. For this sum, 192,555 new patients and 5,916 in-patients were treated, 103,582 operations performed, 1,885,429 attendances of out-patients recorded and 7,830 pupils inspected. These figures if compared with those of the previous year, will show an increase of more than 22 per cent in the new patients, 18 per cent in the in-patients, 25 per cent in the operations, 13 per cent in the attendances of out-patients and about 4 per cent in the pupils inspected. This increase is due to the facts that the treatment is gratuitous and the careful attention to the patients, which led to the popularity and confidence in the ophthalmic hospitals.

It is also to be noted that the people began to recognise the importance of the early treatment of their children when infected with acute ophthalmias to save them from complete blindness caused by this disease if left untreated for a few days. This is proved by the fact that more than 6 per cent of patients treated were babies under one year and 33 per cent were children from 1 to 15 years.

10.8 per cent of all patients examined were found to be blind, 8 per cent in one eye and 2.8 per cent in both eyes. This percentage, although very high, is gradually falling since 1919 as shown in tables III and XIX. Table IV proves that the important cause of blindness in most cases was acute ophthalmia.

It has been mentioned in the previous annual reports that trachoma affects more than 90 per cent of the population: this applies to the fellah in his field as well as the pupil in his school. It is also to be noted that at the beginning of the school session more than 31 per cent of all the pupils were infected with serious stages of trachoma; but this percentage fell to 9.4 per cent at the end of the session as a result of the ophthalmic treatment. The methods of treatment adopted at school clinics for the various stages of trachoma were detailed in the ophthalmic Report for 1922. The number of pupils now attending school, who for their defective vision, required spectacles during 1924 and previous years was 433. By the use of these spectacles which were not greater in strength than + 6 dioptres, more than 43 per cent of the pupils attained good or fair vision.

The capital expenditure involved in the provision and equipment of the 23 hospitals (Alexandria and Suez Branches annexed to General Hospitals are excluded) has been L.E. 117,300 of which L.E. 23,000 were paid by the Government, more than L.E. 60,000 by public subscription and the rest by the Provincial Councils or municipalities.

General Remarks.

(1) SUEZ OPHTHALMIC BRANCH.

As the Governorate of Suez is situated at a long distance from the nearest ophthalmic hospital and most of its inhabitants, who are poor labourers working in its harbour, are in need of ophthalmic treatment, and as no money is available for building an ophthalmic hospital, the Department established an Ophthalmic Branch under canvas annexed to the General Hospital out of the margins of its budget.

(2) BUILDING OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS IN THE MARKAZES.

As a result of the Department's efforts to provide ophthalmic hospitals in the markazes by the Provincial Councils, Menoufiya Province Council established an ophthalmic hospital under canvas at Menouf and decided to provide a similar one at Ashmoun ; while Minia Provincial Council raised a sum sufficient for building an ophthalmic hospital at Maghagha which is being built by the Ministry of Public Works.

(3) PROVIDING OPHTHALMIC BRANCHES IN THE GENERAL HOSPITALS BUILT IN MARKAZES.

The Department decided that in future every hospital built in any Markaz where there is neither a general nor an ophthalmic hospital, should be a general hospital with an ophthalmic branch for the purpose of generalizing its benefit. Efforts are being made for building hospitals of this kind at the expense of the Provincial Councils at Barrim village, Kom Hamada Markaz, Abu Kirkas and Mallawi.

(4) ESTABLISHING TRAVELLING OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

Experience has proved that the travelling ophthalmic hospitals are of great value as they can be installed in the localities remote from the towns with permanent ophthalmic hospitals. The Department, therefore, intended to increase the number of these hospitals as much as possible and applied in its budgetary proposals for 1925-1926 three large travelling hospitals but only two were granted. The Department will continue providing as many as possible of these hospitals.

(5) INCREASING THE NUMBER OF BEDS FOR IN-PATIENTS AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

Owing to the continual increase in the number of in-patients and the lack of money for building additional sections at the permanent ophthalmic Hospitals, and in order to accept the largest possible number of in-patients and to arrange for every facility for them, the Department reorganised the in-patients' sections and provided places for 128 extra beds ; some of these were supplied during 1924 while the rest will be supplied during 1925 out of the credit granted in the 1925-1926 Budget.

(6) GENERALIZING OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT ALL OVER EGYPT.

The Department prepared projects for generalizing the ophthalmic treatment all over Egypt including the villages. In case the Government grants the required credits with the assistance of the Provincial Councils and public subscriptions by notables, these projects will be realized gradually in a period of about 20 years.

(7) MEMORIAL OPHTHALMIC LABORATORY AT GIZA.

The building of the Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory near Giza Ophthalmic Hospital was completed by the Imperial War Graves Commission and handed over to the Government on Jan. 26, 1925. It is being equipped at the expense of the Egyptian Government and will start work as soon as its officials and employees are selected.

Clinical and Economical Improvement at the Ophthalmic Hospitals.

In the British Medical Journal of October 27, 1923, the following was published :—

“ THE STRENGTH OF COCAINE SOLUTIONS FOR LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.”

“ A. Abraham (Deut. med. Woh., August 31, 1923, p. 1156) confirms the observation made by Hirsch in 1920 that a 3 per cent solution of cocaine is quite as effective in inducing surface anaesthesia as a 10 or 20 per cent solution, provided potassium sulphate is added to the solution. The author recommends the following prescription.”

Cocaine hydrochlor...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Suprarenin. Hydrochlor. (1 in 1,000)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sol. pot. sulph. (2 per cent) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sol. acid. carbol. (0.5 per cent) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

“ At the Ear and Nose Department of the University Hospital in Cologne the author has found this prescription not merely give as satisfactory anaesthesia as a 20 per cent solution of cocaine ; there is the additional and great advantage of reduced cost and risk of cocaine poisoning. This weak solution can be relied on even for endolaryngeal operations.”

Working upon this, the Department gave instructions for the trial of this solution at certain ophthalmic hospitals under the supervision of the ophthalmic inspectors after substituting Adrenaline for Suprarenine and after experience the Department came to a decision that the following formula are quite satisfactory and were put into force at the ophthalmic hospitals :—

(a) Formula of 1 per cent cocaine solution :—

Cocaine hydrochlor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05 gm.
Adrenaline hydrochlor sol. 1/1000 sterile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.24 c.c. (4 drops).
Pot. sulph. sol. 2 per cent sterile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25 c.c.
Carbol. acid. sol. 0.5 per cent sterile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.50 c.c.
										—
TOTAL SOLUTION										5.04

(b) Formula of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cocaine solution :—

Cocaine hydrochlor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05 gm.
Adrenaline hydrochlor sol. 1/1000 sterile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0 c.c. (16 drops).
Pot. sulph. sol. 2 per cent sterile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5 c.c.
Carbol. acid. sol. 0.5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5 c.c.
										—
TOTAL SOLUTION										10.05

Dissolve one cocaine tablet of 0.05 gm. in the required already boiled carbolic acid solution when at a temperature of about 50° C. and then add the potassium sulphate solution and *when cool* add the Adrenaline solution.

N.B.—(a) The 1 per cent cocaine solution prepared as above is the anaesthetic used for intra-ocular operations as well as operations on the cornea.

(b) The $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cocaine solution is the anaesthetic used for subcutaneous, subconjunctival, and conjunctival anaesthesia for operations on the lids, conjunctiva and orbit (excision of globe, etc.). Only one lid should be injected at a time. The injection of the next lid should be done just before tying the stitches of the first one to allow just enough time for the action of both cocaine and adrenaline.

In addition to the reduced risk of cocaine poisoning by using these formula, a *great economy in the cost of cocaine, amounted to L.E. 500 annually*, has resulted as the quantity of cocaine now assigned for the Ophthalmic Hospitals has been reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the previous scale.

The Ophthalmological Society of Egypt.

The annual meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt was held at the Government School of Medicine, Cairo, on Friday March 7, 1924. Most of the Medical Officers of the Ophthalmic Section attended as usual. There were 78 members and some visitors, 15 papers were read, 8 of them by members of the staff on the following subjects:—

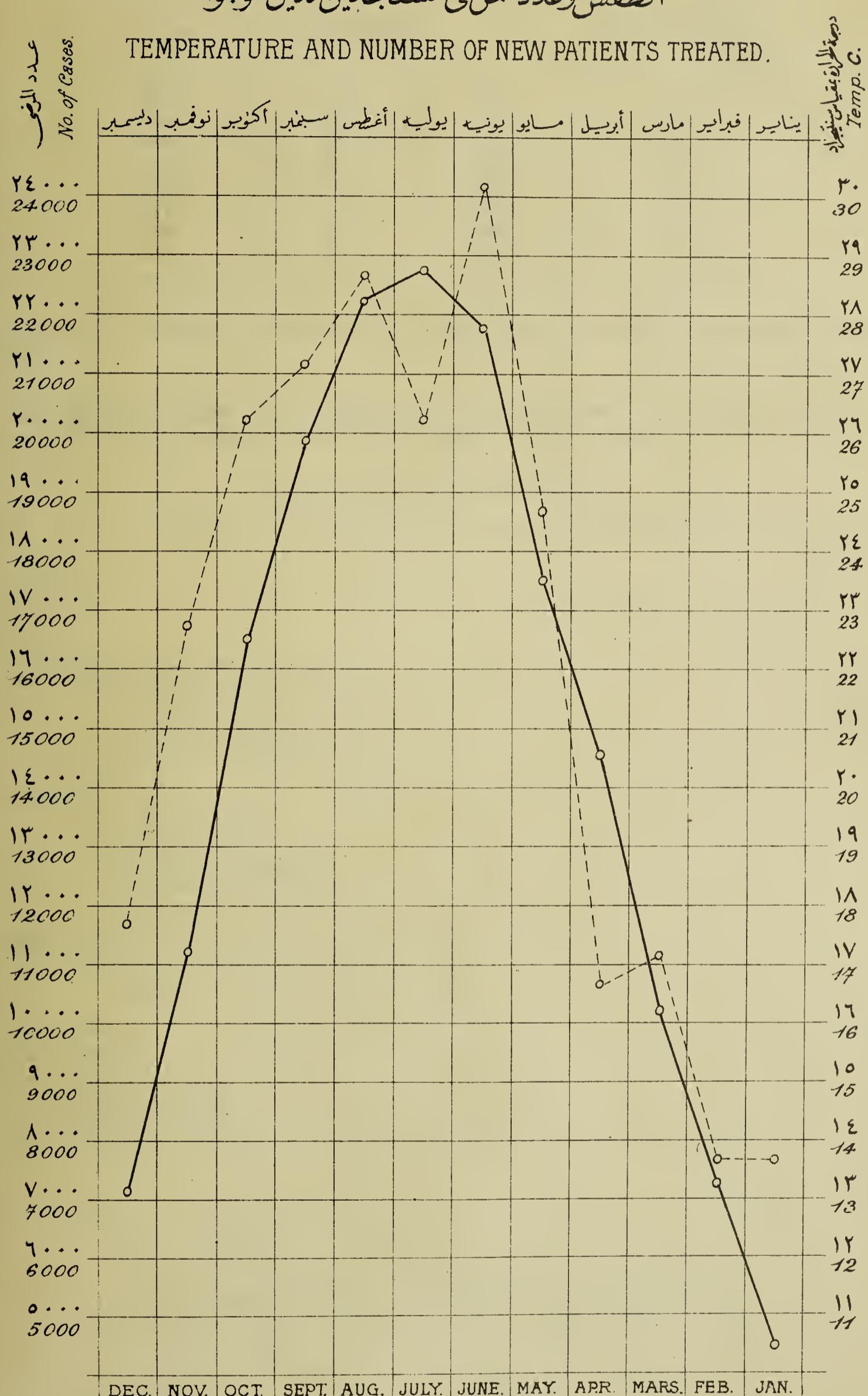
A description of a case of double immature senile cataract with successful operation done 10 years ago, a new operation for the relief of trichiasis, leproma of the cornea, on spring catarrh, report on three cases of papilledema, on functional amaurosis and asthenopia, some points in connection with jurisprudence in relation to eyes, and a case of albuminuric retinitis relieved after bilharzial treatment by tartar emetic injections. Also many cases were exhibited by members of the staff.

TABLE I.—PRIMARY GLAUCOMA.

* Including 1585 absolute monocular and binocular.

الطقس وعدد المرضى المستجدين الذين عولجوا

TEMPERATURE AND NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS TREATED.



معدل درجة الحرارة بقىاس سنتigrade
Average temperature in degrees Centigrade

المرضى المستجدون الذين عولجوا شهرياً
New patients treated per month

(ا)

a.

(ب)

b.

TABLE III.—YEARLY PERCENTAGE OF BLINDNESS AMONGST OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS PATIENTS SINCE THE YEAR 1909.

YEAR.	Per Cent of Blindness in one or both Eyes.	YEAR.	Per Cent of Blindness in one or both Eyes.
1909	15.6	1917	13.9
1910	17.4	1918	14.6
1911	19.2	1919	15.3
1912	15.8	1920	13.8
1913	14.8	1921	12.2
1914	13.2	1922	11.8
1915	12.0	1923	11.2
1916	11.2	1924	10.8

N.B.—It is to be noted that there is a gradual decrease in the percentage of blindness since 1919.

The definition of blindness adopted here is that proposed by Trousseau, that is to say inability to count fingers held up at a distance of one meter.

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

A.—Congenital	1
B.—Acquired :—	
I.—Conjunctivitis resulting in :—	
(a) Total corneal opacity	6,827
(b) Shrunken globe	6,454
(c) Secondary glaucoma	3,943
(d) Other conditions	923
II.—Fundus :—	
(a) Optic atrophy	165
(b) Optic neuritis	25
(c) Retinitis pigmentosa	24
(d) Detachment of retina	62
(e) Other diseases of fundus	151
III.—Glaucoma, Primary :—	
Monocular (including absolute No. 790)	1,137
Binocular (,, ,,, 795)	1,064
IV.—Cataract	2,258
V.—Injury	222
VI.—Operation	53
VII.—Infectious disease ...	17
VIII.—Iritis endogenous ...	362
IX.—Various	557
TOTAL	24,245

TABLE V.—COMPARISON OF CORNEAL OPACITY AMONG PUPILS OF TANTA PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE YEARS 1914-15 AND 1924-25.

YEAR.	Both Cornea clear.	One Cornea clear, the other showing Opacity.	Opacity of both Cornea.
1914-15	173	54	33
1924-25	781	78	41

TABLE VI.—SYNOPSIS OF WORK OF HOSPITALS SINCE THE YEAR 1921.

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Hospitals in existence :—				
Travelling	5	5	5	5
Permanent	16	16	18	20
New patients treated	113,201	133,750	156,837	192,555
Total attendances of out-patients	1,322,074	1,510,020	1,664,791	1,885,429
Operations performed	65,378	76,035	82,466	103,582
In-patients	4,513	4,798	4,995	5,916
Details :—				
Patients examined	127,223	147,492	174,004	206,342
Patients regularly treated	113,201	133,750	156,837	192,555
Incurable cases	6,727	6,582	7,859	6,858
Blind in one eye	10,566	12,524	14,394	16,535
Blind in both eyes	5,053	4,850	5,146	5,716
Trichiasis cases examined	28,245	32,720	31,405	37,433
„ eyes operated on and cured	28,939	30,869	33,904	42,279

TABLE VII.—WORK DONE AT ALL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1924.

1.—IN-PATIENTS : TOTAL NUMBER	5,916
(Number of available beds 377)	
Number of diets issued	112,787
2.—OPERATIONS :—	
I. Major :—	
(a) Senile cataract	981
(b) Soft cataract	405
(c) Trichiasis or entropion	42,279
(d) Other operations	9,847
TOTAL	53,512
II. Minor (including mechanical treatment of trachoma)	50,070
GRAND TOTAL, major and minor operations	103,582
3.—OUT-PATIENTS :—	
I.—Incurable	4,913
II.—Postponed	8,874
III.—Tickets issued, <i>i.e.</i> new cases	192,555
IV.—Old cases	1,679,087
V.—Visits made by patients to hospital for treatment (equal I + II + III + IV).	1,885,429
VI.—Average number of visits made to hospital by each patient under regular treatment (old cases + tickets issued) \div tickets issued. The factor of incurable cases is neglected	9.7
VII.—Discharges :—	
(a) Cured	34,452
(b) Relieved	8,545
(c) Incurable	1,945
(d) Spontaneously ceased to attend after having attended only once	28,986
(e) Spontaneously ceased to attend after having attended more than once	85,035
VIII.—Trichiasis cases seen among new out-patients :—	
(a) No previous operation having been performed	33,695
(b) Previous operation performed unsuccessfully (not at an Ophthalmic Hospital, but probably by some charlatan)	3,738

N.B.—3. (1) Incurable cases do not receive tickets, but are recognized as soon as seen by the surgeon as both incurable and devoid of surgical interest.

(2) Incurable cases include those which are recognized as soon as seen by the surgeon as incurable but are given tickets for statistical or other purposes.

TABLE VII.—WORK DONE AT ALL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1924 (*continued*).3.—OUT-PATIENTS (*contd.*) :—

IX.—Spectacles ordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709
X.—Constant wash cases (number of days' treatment)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281,414
XI.—Ages of patients examined :—													PER CENT.
Under one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·39
From 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,298
,, 6 „ 10 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,569
,, 11 „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,390
,, 16 „ 20 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,928
,, 21 „ 25 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,747
,, 26 „ 30 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,656
,, 31 „ 35 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,894
,, 36 „ 40 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,596
,, 41 „ 45 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,647
,, 46 „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,129
,, 51 „ 55 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,046
,, 56 „ 60 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,674
,, 61 „ 65 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,710
,, 66 „ 70 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,583
Over 70 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,588
													2,100
													TOTAL
													192,555

XII.—Origin of patients :—

Patients from :—

(a) Town in which hospital is situated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,938
(b) Markaz in which hospital is situated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,050
(c) Other Markazes of same Mudiria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,563
(d) Other Mudirias or Governorates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,004
													TOTAL
													192,555

TABLE VIII.—LIST OF DISEASES.

Ametropia :—

Hypermetropia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708
Myopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896
Astigmatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579
Presbyopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89

Conjunctiva :—

Conjunctivitis, gonococcal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,379
,, Morax-Axenfeld	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,526
,, Koch-Weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,244
,, Pneumococcal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655
Other organisms or negative and unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,941
Trachoma I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,595
,, IIa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,666
,, IIb'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,265
,, IIb"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90

TABLE VIII.—LIST OF DISEASES (*continued*).

<i>Conjunctiva</i> (contd.) :—	
Trachoma IIc	902
,, III including post-trachomatous degeneration	127,081
,, IV	8,294
Phlyctenule	5,887
Pterygium	2,510
Pinguecula	352
Xerosis	465
Symblepharon	161
Dermoid	15
Other conditions :—	
Argyrosis	139
Colloid and hyaline degeneration	45
Hypertrophied caruncle	104
Injuries (foreign bodies, burn, etc.)	130
Cyst	41
<i>Eyelids</i> :—	
Pediculus ciliaris	467
Trichiasis and entropion	41,051
Distichiasis	146
Ectropion	492
Lagophthalmos	764
Blepharitis	15,793
Hordeolum	856
Wart	170
Chalazion	1,075
Eczema	182
Rodent ulcer	15
Dermoid	45
Ptosis	316
Erysipelas	3
Herpes	10
Chancre	4
Epithelioma	2
Other tumours	50
Leucodermia	7
Coloboma	1
<i>Lacrimal Apparatus</i> :—	
Lacrimal fistula	126
Stenosis of the duct	67
Dacryocystitis, acute	49
,, chronic	1,692
<i>Cornea</i> :—	
Ulceration, simple	9,524
,, hypopyon	496
,, perforation	2,364
,, special forms	98
Pannus	23,441
Keratitis, interstitial	4
,, trachomatous	326
,, neuro-paralytic	1
Nebula or leucoma	66,514
Adherent leucoma	9,622
Totally opaque cornea	6,827

TABLE VIII.—LIST OF DISEASES (*continued*).

TABLE VIII.—LIST OF DISEASES (continued).

TABLE IX.—CAUSES OF OPTIC ATROPHY.

Optic Atrophy :—

A. (1) Primary :-

The spinal diseases causing the condition are:—

It may also be caused by :—

(2) Compression of the optic chiasma or of the optic nerve by a tumour or injury by a projectile or bony fracture may produce optic atrophy of a primary type

(3) Retro-bulbar neuritis :—

The acute form causes atrophy of the optic nerve, primary in type not infrequently.

The chronic form more rarely.

Acute retro-bulbar neuritis. The causes are:—

(a) Sepsis (dental, periostitis, middle ear, accessory sinuses)...	...	...	1
(b) Acute fevers including syphilis and rheumatism) ...	...	...	16
(c) Intoxications (alcohol, lead) ...	...	...
(d) Nervous diseases (disseminated sclerosis, acute myelitis) ...	...	...	1

Chronic retro-bulbar neuritis may be caused by tobacco, alcohol, diabetes, iodoform, opium, etc.

B. Post-neuritic :—

The causes of optic neuritis, all of which may be followed by post-neuritic atrophy, are as follows :—

(a) Sepsis (dental, periostitis, middle ear, accessory sinuses)	8
(b) Acute fevers (including syphilis and rheumatism)	106
(c) Intoxications (kidney disease and diabetes, alcohol, felixmas) ...	10
(d) Nervous diseases : Diss. sclerosis, G.P.I., epilepsy	1
(e) Anæmia	7
(f) Unknown	9

TOTAL (equal Optic Atrophy, page 10) ...

183

TABLE X.—LIST OF OPERATIONS.

Eyelids:—

For Trichiasis and entropion :—

For Ectropion :—

Plastic	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
MacCallan's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
<hr/>																
																TOTAL, carried forward

TOTAL, *carried forward*

45,808

TABLE X.—LIST OF OPERATIONS (*continued*).

		TOTAL, <i>brought forward</i>	45,808
<i>Eyelids</i> (contd.) :—			
For Ectropion (contd.) :—			
Kenneth Scott's	...	...	— 9
Kuhnt's	...	...	41
Other operations	...	...	11
For ptosis	...	...	88
For symblepharon	...	...	1,598
For hordeolum and chalazion (minor)	...	...	86
Cyst removed	...	...	155
Wart excised (minor)	...	...	47
Restitching wounds (minor)	...	...	561
Opening abscesses (minor)	...	...
<i>Conjunctiva</i> :—			
For trachoma :—			
Expression or Mechanical Treatment (minor)	...	...	22,544
Combined excision of Heisrath	...	...	655
Post-trachomatous degeneration (minor)	...	...	19,722
Other operations } (minor)	...	...	288
} (major)	...	...	145
Pterygium	...	...	1,464
<i>Cornea</i> :—			
Scraping of cornea	...	...	7
Foreign body removed (minor)	...	...	468
Sæmisch's section	...	...	89
Cautery	...	...	77
Tattooing	...	...	4
<i>Iris</i> :—			
Iridectomy for adherent leucoma	...	...	3,201
,, visual	...	...	390
,, for glaucoma	...	...	450
,, preliminary for cataract	...	...	52
Cystoid cicatrix	...	...	3
Division of anterior synechia	...	...	27
Various	...	...	54
<i>Lacrimal Sac</i> :—			
Excision	...	...	410
Various (minor)	...	...	1,211
<i>Lens</i> :—			
For senile cataract :—			
Extraction with iridectomy	...	...	880
,, after previous iridectomy	...	...	100
,, simple	...	...	1
For membrane after extraction : Discussion	...	...	597
For soft cataract :—			
Extraction	...	...	2
Discussion	...	...	86
Curette evacuation	...	...	310
Paracentesis	...	...	7
For membrane after evacuation :—			
Discussion	...	...	110
Capsulotomy	...	...	15
		TOTAL, <i>carried forward</i>	101,773

TABLE X.—LIST OF OPERATIONS (continued).

TABLE XI.—PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

Tissues hardened, Sections cut and examined Microscopically at the Ophthalmic Laboratory during 1924.

TABLE XI.—PATHOLOGICAL REPORT (*continued.*)

	TOTAL, <i>brought forward</i> ...	133
<i>Iris and Ciliary Body</i> :—		
Inflammation	...	23
<i>Vitreous</i> :—		
Other conditions (Abscess)	...	1
<i>Choroid</i> :—		
Inflammation	...	2
Degeneration including ossification	...	1
<i>Retina</i> :—		
Tumours :—		
Benign	...	1
Malignant	...	11
<i>Orbit</i> :—		
Tumours :—		
Inflammation	...	6
Benign including cysts	...	7
Malignant	...	6
<i>Lacrimal Glands</i> :—		
Tumours :—		
Inflammation	...	2
Malignant	...	1
<i>Lacrimal Sac</i> :—		
Inflammation	...	32
<i>Lacrimal Canaliculus</i> :—		
Tumour, Benign	...	2
<i>Glaucoma</i> :—		
Primary	...	5
Secondary :—		
Interior synechia or adherent leucoma	...	171
Intra-ocular haemorrhage	...	1
<i>Sympathetic Ophthalmia</i>	...	2
<i>Phthisis Bulbi</i> :—		
Inflammation	...	24
<i>Unclassified</i>	...	13
<i>Undetermined</i>	...	10
<i>Examination of Cells</i> :—		
Eosinophilia :—		
Positive	...	29
Negative	...	76
Undetermined	...	3
	GRAND TOTAL...	562

TABLE XII.—WASSERMANN TESTS.

Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Unfit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Anticomplementary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
																		TOTAL	...	129

TABLE XIII.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATION FOR DIPHTHERIA SPECIMENS.

Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Overgrown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sterile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Unfit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
																		TOTAL	...	190

TABLE XIV.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AND OPERATIONS PERFORMED
AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1924.

HOSPITALS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS.	HOSPITALS.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS.
Giza	18,765	No. 1, Rôd el Farag	9,060
No. 1, Rôd el Farag	17,203	Gîza	6,982
Alexandria	11,479	Asyût	6,196
Tanta	10,949	Tanta	5,473
Port Said	9,987	Sohâg	5,391
Asyût	9,732	Benha	5,211
Sohâg	8,253	Shibîn el Kôm	4,988
Beni Suef	8,189	No. 3 T.O.H.	4,776
Shibîn el Kôm	8,019	Beni Suef	4,651
Benha	7,448	Faiyûm	4,446
Minya	7,151	Qena	4,186
Faiyûm	7,142	Minya	3,995
Zagazig	6,888	Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	3,830
Mansûra	6,545	Mansûra	3,682
Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	6,117	Alexandria	3,549
No. 3 T.O.H.	5,731	Zagazig	3,362
Mahalla el Kubra	5,406	Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	3,315
Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	5,366	No. 2 T.O.H.	3,164
Kafr el Zaiyât	5,333	Mahalla el Kubra	2,988
Damietta	5,037	Kafr el Zayat	2,830
Damanhûr	4,775	Santa	2,687
Qena	4,768	Damietta	2,589
Santa	4,631	Damanhûr	2,509
No. 2 T.O.H.	4,434	Port Said	2,255
Suez	3,207	Suez	1,467

N.B.—Number of working months :—

	Months.	Days.
Suez (opened on Sept. 13, 1924)	...	3 18
No. 2 T.O.H....	...	6 2
Giza (opened on March 22, 1924)	...	9 10
Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H....	...	9 25
Asyût P.C.T.O.H....	...	10 28
No. 3 T.O.H....	...	11 2
Other Hospitals	...	12 —

TABLE XV.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PER MONTH AT ALL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1924.

HOSPITALS.	MAJOR.	HOSPITALS.	MINOR.
No. 1, Rôd el Farag	352	No. 1, Rôd el Farag	403
Giza	345	Giza	403
Sohâg	285	Tanta	248
No. 2 T.O.H.	278	Asyût	247
Asyût	270	No. 2 T.O.H.	243
No. 3 T.O.H.	269	Suez	230
Faiyûm	231	Shibîn el Kôm	212
Benha	229	Benha	205
Tanta	208	Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	195
Beni Suef	205	Beni Suef	182
Shibîn el Kôm	202	Minya	166
Qena	199	Sohâg	164
Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	180	No. 3 T.O.H.	163
Mansûra	178	Alexandria	160
Suez	177	Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	157
Minya	167	Qena	150
Zagazig	165	Faiyûm	140
Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	155	Mahalla el Kubra	134
Alexandria	135	Damietta	130
Santa	126	Mansûra	129
Kafr el Zaiyât	123	Port Said	119
Damanhûr	115	Zagazig	115
Mahalla el Kubra	115	Kafr el Zaiyât	113
Damietta	86	Santa	98
Port Said	69	Damanhûr	94

TABLE XVI.—NEW PATIENTS TREATED ACCORDING TO THE AGE AT WHICH THEY SOUGHT TREATMENT.

AGE.	NO. OF PATIENTS.
Under one year	12,298
From 1 to 5 years	26,569
„ 6 to 10 years	19,390
„ 11 to 15 „	17,928
„ 16 to 20 „	14,747
„ 21 to 25 „	15,656
„ 26 to 30 „	14,894
„ 31 to 35 „	15,596
„ 36 to 40 „	12,647
„ 41 to 45 „	12,129
„ 46 to 50 „	9,046
„ 51 to 55 „	6,674
„ 56 to 60 „	5,710
„ 61 to 65 „	4,583
„ 66 to 70 „	2,588
Over 70 years	2,100
TOTAL	192,555

TABLE XVII.—NEW PATIENTS TREATED PER MONTH

January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,524
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,503
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,116
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,685
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,731
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,117
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,260
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,693
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,130
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,200
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,849
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,747
														TOTAL	192,555

TABLE XVIII.—AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

The average temperature was arrived at by taking one place in Lower Egypt (Qurashia), one place in Cairo (Giza), and one place in Upper Egypt (Asyût) and obtaining an average figure from the mean temperature at each place on each month. This is shown in appended table, the reading being in degrees centigrade.

MONTH.	QURASHIYA.	GIZA.	ASYÛT.	AVERAGE.	
				10·1	10·5
January	10·1	10·2	11·3	10·5	10·5
February	11·9	13·4	14·5	13·3	13·3
March	15·1	15·6	18·1	16·3	16·3
April	18·7	19·4	23·6	20·6	20·6
May	22·2	22·5	25·8	23·5	23·5
June	26·6	26·9	30·2	27·9	27·9
July	27·6	28·0	30·6	28·7	28·7
August	27·0	27·6	30·1	28·2	28·2
September	25·1	25·2	27·5	25·9	25·9
October	21·6	22·1	23·8	22·5	22·5
November	16·8	17·0	17·6	17·1	17·1
December	12·8	13·0	13·5	13·1	13·1

TABLE XIX.—BLINDNESS AMONG OUT-PATIENTS SINCE 1909.

YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS EXAMINED.	ONE EYE.		BOTH EYES		ONE EYE AND BOTH EYES.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
1909	22,373	2,116	9·4	1,385	6·1	3,501	15·6
1910	25,506	2,438	9·5	2,010	7·8	4,448	17·4
1911	31,274	3,196	10·2	2,811	8·9	6,007	19·2
1912	43,668	4,115	9·4	2,824	6·4	6,939	15·8
1913	62,233	5,360	8·6	3,878	6·2	9,238	14·8
1914	75,398	6,425	8·5	3,591	4·7	10,016	13·2
1915	71,930	5,637	7·8	2,992	4·2	8,629	12·0
1916	94,447	7,042	7·4	3,504	3·7	10,546	11·2
1917	100,410	9,385	9·3	4,611	4·6	13,996	13·9
1918	90,668	8,969	9·9	4,261	4·7	13,230	14·6
1919	83,577	8,537	10·2	4,278	5·1	12,815	15·3
1920	108,113	9,833	9·1	5,154	4·7	14,987	13·8
1921	127,223	10,566	8·3	5,053	3·9	15,619	12·2
1922	147,492	12,524	8·5	4,850	3·3	17,374	11·8
1923	174,004	14,394	8·3	5,146	2·9	19,540	11·2
1924	206,342	16,535	8·0	5,716	2·8	22,251	10·8
TOTAL ...	1,464,658	127,072	8·7	62,064	4·2	189,136	12·9

The definition of blindness adopted here is that proposed by Trousseau, that is to say inability to count fingers held up at a distance of one metre.

TABLE XX.—TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF BLINDNESS IN ONE OR BOTH EYES.

	1921	1922	1923	1924
				Per Cent.
<i>Permanent Hospitals :—</i>				
Tanta	9.78	8.78	8.06	7.98
Asyût	16.50	14.32	14.25	11.58
Mansûra	19.30	18.79	18.54	17.10
Beni Suef	17.07	17.55	17.34	15.91
Zagazig	11.10	11.58	10.47	11.26
Damanhûr	9.77	9.49	9.75	9.14
Shibîn el Kôm	9.09	9.06	8.23	9.63
Sohâg	16.16	13.74	11.77	18.39
Minya	19.85	19.04	17.41	11.01
Faiyûm	11.10	14.17	10.30	10.23
Benha	7.40	9.67	10.91	11.52
Alexandria	9.70	9.67	6.99	7.41
Aswân (Oph. Branch)	14.60	—	—	—
Port Said	6.13	3.00	2.76	6.12
Qena	—	—	14.97	18.99
Damietta	—	—	16.70	7.55
Giza	—	—	—	8.88
Suez	—	—	—	10.21
Mahalla el Kubra	9.20	8.65	7.07	8.42
Kafr el Zaiyât	10.88	9.34	6.77	7.43
Santa	12.63	12.55	12.46	8.92
<i>Travelling Hospitals :—</i>				
No. I. Travelling :—				
Rôd el Farag	14.35	12.30	12.22	11.88
No. II. Travelling :—				
Gîza	13.09	13.03	12.88	15.53
Fakûs	—	—	—	16.12
No. III. Travelling :—				
Nagâ Hammâdi	4.10	—	—	—
Aswân	20.26	16.36	12.32	13.12
Luxor	—	8.90	—	—
Esna	—	—	12.63	—
Edfû	—	—	—	16.69
Asyût Travelling :—				
Manfalût	6.46	—	5.87	—
Dairût	—	—	7.64	—
Mallawi	—	9.70	—	11.27
Abnûb	14.60	—	5.87	6.05
Abu Tîg	9.80	14.10	11.21	9.33
Badâri	—	6.22	—	7.63
Daqahliya Travelling :—				
Mît-Ghamr	—	9.60	—	3.43
Matarîya	8.95	—	6.21	—
Dikirnis	11.10	—	12.67	8.94
Fariskûr	—	10.18	—	7.86
Aga	—	—	13.09	—
Simbillawein	12.32	20.29	19.85	5.36

TABLE XXI.—SOURCES OF PROVISION OF HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS.	Date at which opened.	Government Grant.	Public Subscription or Private Benefaction.	Provincial Councils or Municipality.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
No. 1 Travelling*	1904	—	1,000	—
No. 2 Travelling	1905	—	—	1,500
Tanta	1908	8,463	—	—
Asyût	1911	8,817 and site	5,004	—
Mansûra	1912	—	5,000	—
Beni Suef	1912	—	4,000	—
Asyût Travelling	1912	—	—	720
Zagazig	1913	—	—	4,286
Mahalla el Kubra	1913	—	—	2,400
Kafr el Zaiyât	1913	—	—	2,200
Daqahliya Travelling	1913	—	—	720
Damanhûr	1914	—	—	5,000
Shibîn el Kôm	1914	—	5,422	—
Sohâg	1914	960	4,000	—
Minya	1915	—	—	5,500
Santa	1915	—	—	2,600
Faiyûm	1916	Site.	—	4,000
No. 3 Travelling †	1918	—	1,000	—
Benha	1920	—	14,000	—
Alexandria (Oph. Branch) ...	1920	annexed to general Hosp.	—	—
Port Said	1921	1,000	—	1,000
Qena	1923	—	12,400	2,800
Damietta (temporary)	1923	1,000 and used building.	240	—
Fouad I Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital, Giza	1924	3,000 and site.	8,668	600
Suez Ophthalmic Branch under canvas annexed to general Hospital	1924	This branch was established from the margin of P.H.D. Stores.	—	—
TOTAL		23,240	60,734	33,326

* Retained in Cairo for provision of clinical facilities for teaching.

† For South Egypt, Luxor to Aswân, until Aswân Permanent Hospital is built.

TABLE XXII.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1923-1924.—(A) CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER.	Grant. L.E.	Expenditure. L.E.
		L.E.
Pensionable staff	6,018	4,429
Hors cadre staff	325	264
Allowances :—		
Compensation allowance	58	—
Inspection allowance	384	—
Transport, transfer and travelling allowance	830	546
Telephones	23	(¹) 23
Telegrams	10	7
Petty expenses	10	2
	TOTAL	7,658
		5,271(²)

(¹) Excluding trunk line calls.

(²) Two posts of divisional inspectors were vacant, one of which during the whole year, the other up till Nov. 23, 1923.

TABLE XXIII.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1923-1924.—(B) GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

CHAPTER.	Grant. L.E.	Total Actual Expenditure. L.E.
		L.E.
Pensionable staff	12,489(¹)	11,529(¹)
Hors cadre staff	7,851	7,822
Ophthalmic allowance	648(²)	406(²)
Transport, transfer and travelling allowance	1,206	1,453
Food	4,935	3,918
Forage	69	43
Water	310	344
Light	235	122
Disposal of sewage	80	42
Heating	— (³)	535
Rent	100	84
Telegrams and telephones	157	142
Stores :—		
General equipment		4,368
Surgical equipment		164
Instruments		517
Drugs		2,608
Dressings		487
Transport of stores	600	250
Petty expenses	330	254
	TOTAL	—
		35,088(⁴)

(¹) To this L.E. 216 is granted by the Government for the salary of the medical officer of Daqahlia Provincial Council Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital which is recovered from the said Council.

(²) To this L.E. 48 is granted by the Government for the Ophthalmic allowance of the M.O. of Daqahlia Provincial Council Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital which is recovered from the said Council.

(³) No special grant for the ophthalmic hospitals. The grant is for the various units of the whole Department.

(⁴) Excluding repairs, being omitted as the credit is at the disposal of the Public Works Ministry and no return is made.

TABLE XXIV.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1923-1924.—(B) GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS (PER UNIT).

* Excluding, L.E. 216 salary of the M. O. of Daqahlia P.C.T.O.H., which is recovered from the said Council.
 † Excluding L.E. 48 Ophthalmic allowance of the M.O. of Daqahlia P.C.T.O.H. which is recovered from the

[†] Including cost of butter supplied by Central Stores.

TABLE XXVI.—COMPARISON OF THE COST OF MAINTENANCE OF A PERMANENT
OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL IN 1914 AND 1924.

	Number.	1914. L.E.	TOTAL. L.E.	Number	1924. L.E.	TOTAL. L.E.
ART. 1.—Salaries, Wages, and Allowances :—						
A.—Pensionable Staff :—						
Medical Officer	2	336		2	420	
Clerk	1	60		1	90	
Moawin	—	—		1	90	
	3		396	4		600
C.—Hors Cadre Staff :—						
Moawin	1	48		—	—	
Chief attendant	1	36		2	84	
Attendants (male)	2	42		5	150	
Attendants (female)	2	36		2	42	
Cook	1	24		1	42	
Sai	1	18		1	30	
Gardener	—	—		1	30	
Boab	1	18		—	—	
Sundry subordinate staff	3	54		—	—	
	12		276	12		378
E.—Allowances...		72	72		—	—
ART. 2.—Transport, Transfer and Travelling Allowances :—						
Transport	{	50	50	{	10 20 50	80
Transfer						
Travelling allowance...						
ART. 3.—Food			139			371
ART. 5.—Rent, Water, Lighting, etc. :—						
Water		30			60	
Lighting		40			40	
Heating		20			30	
Sewage		12			—	
			102			120
ART. 6.—Books and Periodicals			1		—	—
ART. 7.—Telegrams and Telephones :—						
Telegrams	{	9	9	{	2 10	12
Telephones						
ART. 8.—Petty Expenses			12			20
ART. 11.—Stores			300			500
TOTAL			1,357			2,091

TABLE XXVII.—COST OF UNIFORM DIETS FOR THE IN-PATIENTS AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1924, EXCLUDING COST OF RATIONS OF EMPLOYEES.

HOSPITALS.	Number of Diets issued	Total Cost.*	Cost per Day per Head.
			L.E.
No. 1 Camp, Rôd el Farag...	4,717	94	19·95
Qena	6,256	129	20·58
Zagazig	6,423	153	23·75
Damanhûr	5,329	139	26·17
Asyût	8,233	228	27·69
Beni Suef	6,005	172	28·69
Tanta	7,603	223	29·30
No. 2 Camp, Gîza and Fakkûs	3,127	95	30·33
Minya	6,419	198	30·80
Mansûra	7,733	228	31·13
Benha	5,322	170	31·87
Faiyûm	3,806	128	33·62
Daqahliya Travelling† (Dikirnis, Mit Ghamr, Fariskûr and Simbellawein)	2,105	72	34·20
Santa†	3,023	110	36·34
Sohâg	5,467	222	40·55
Shibîn el Kôm	4,572	193	42·24
No. 3 Camp, Aswân and Edfû	3,702	160	43·29
TOTAL...	89,842	2,714	30·21

* Fuel excluded.

† Rations of these hospitals are not supplied by contractors but bought locally.

Scale of Full Diet as given to All In-patients at Ophthalmic Hospitals.

	Grammes.
Bread	600
Beef	150
Vegetables	150
Lentils	75
Rice	75
Milk	200
Native butter (<i>Samna Baladi</i>)	15
Sugar	30
Salt	20

TABLE XXVIII.—NUMBER OF BEDS AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS.	First.	Second.	Third.
No. 1 Travelling	—	—	14
No. 2 Travelling	—	—	20
No. 3 Travelling	—	—	15
Tanta	—	—	26
Asyût	1	—	27
Mansûra	—	—	21
Beni Suef	—	—	19
Zagazig	—	—	20
Damanhûr	—	—	18
Shibîn el Kôm	—	—	15
Sohâg	—	—	14
Minya	—	—	17
Faiyûm	—	—	10
Benha	—	—	15
Alexandria	—	—	31
Port Said	—	—	6
Qena	—	—	23
Damietta	—	—	5
Gîza	—	—	30
Suez	—	—	8
Daqahliya	—	—	12
Santa	—	—	10
TOTAL	1	—	376

Statistics of Ophthalmic Treatment in Schools, 1924-1925.

Ophthalmic treatment has been carried out at the Primary Government Schools of Tanta, Asyût, Mansûra, Beni Suef, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Shibîn el Kôm, Suhâg, Minya, Faiyûm, Gîza, Benha, Moharram Bey and Ras el Tin at Alexandria, Hussanieh and Mohammad Aly at Cairo, and Qena.

TABLE I.—CONDITION OF CONJUNCTIVA.—(a) BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

SCHOOLS.	No Trachoma.	Non-trachomatous conjunctivitis.	TRACHOMA.				TOTAL.	
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
Tanta	28	—	225	123	338	186	900	
Per cent	3·11	—	25·00	13·67	37·55	20·67		
Asyût	39	—	76	95	169	137	516	
Per cent	7·56	—	14·73	18·41	32·75	26·55		
Mansûra	101	—	146	36	57	209	549	
Per cent	18·39	—	26·59	6·56	10·38	38·07		
Beni Suef	21	—	53	130	78	240	522	
Per cent	4·02	—	10·15	24·90	14·94	45·98		
Zagazig	24	—	54	45	160	128	411	
Per cent	5·84	—	13·14	10·95	38·93	31·14		
Damanhûr	10	—	97	41	161	52	361	
Per cent	2·77	—	26·87	11·36	44·59	14·40		
Shibin el Kôm	6	—	12	24	88	53	183	
Per cent	3·28	—	6·56	13·11	48·09	28·96		
Suhâg	6	—	12	20	127	85	250	
Per cent	2·40	—	4·80	8·00	50·80	34·00		
Minya	18	—	39	78	109	84	328	
Per cent	5·49	—	11·89	23·78	33·23	56·61		
Faiyûm	9	—	34	79	109	46	277	
Per cent	3·25	—	12·27	28·52	39·35	16·61		
Gîza	25	—	43	42	78	134	322	
Per cent	7·76	—	13·35	13·04	24·21	41·62		
Benha	13	—	25	51	176	87	352	
Per cent	3·69	—	7·10	14·49	50·00	24·71		
Moharram Bey	88	2	103	9	51	107	360	
Per cent	24·44	0·56	28·61	2·50	14·17	29·72		
Hussanieh	50	—	151	49	204	259	713	
Per cent	7·01	—	21·18	6·87	28·61	36·33		
Mohammad Aly	15	—	115	75	213	288	706	
Per cent	2·12	—	16·29	10·62	30·17	40·79		
Ras el Tin	257	4	213	27	115	214	830	
Per cent	30·96	0·48	25·66	3·25	13·86	25·78		
Qena	7	—	35	85	82	41	250	
Per cent	2·80	—	14·00	34·00	32·80	16·40		
	TOTAL ...	717	6	1433	1009	2315	2350	7830
	Per cent ...	9·16	0·08	18·28	12·88	29·57	30·01	

TABLE I.—CONDITION OF CONJUNCTIVA.—(b) END OF THE YEAR.

SCHOOLS	No Trachoma.	Non-trachomatous conjunctivitis.	TRACHOMA.				TOTAL.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Tanta	26	—	114	11	440	265	856
Per cent	3.04	—	13.32	1.28	51.40	30.96	
Asyût	35	—	2	3	281	184	505
Per cent	6.93	—	0.39	0.59	55.64	36.44	
Mansûra	86	—	128	1	42	229	486
Per cent	17.69	—	26.34	0.21	8.64	47.12	
Beni Suef	22	—	20	7	295	158	502
Per cent	4.38	—	3.98	1.39	58.78	31.47	
Zagazig	23	—	7	1	176	204	411
Per cent	5.59	—	1.70	0.24	42.83	49.63	
Damanhûr	9	—	11	—	232	117	369
Per cent	2.44	—	2.98	—	62.87	31.70	
Shibin el Kôm	6	—	3	1	83	90	183
Per cent	3.28	—	1.64	0.55	45.35	49.18	
Sohâg	7	—	2	5	86	123	223
Per cent	3.14	—	0.89	2.24	38.57	55.16	
Minya	18	—	3	2	170	116	309
Per cent	5.83	—	0.97	0.64	55.02	37.54	
Faiyûm	6	—	—	2	179	99	286
Per cent	2.09	—	—	0.69	62.59	34.62	
Gîza	23	—	15	1	147	141	327
Per cent	7.03	—	4.59	0.31	44.95	43.12	
Benha	9	—	23	29	179	112	352
Per cent	2.56	—	6.53	8.24	50.85	31.82	
Moharram Bey	91	—	60	4	70	149	374
Per cent	24.33	—	16.04	1.07	18.72	39.84	
Hussanieh	48	—	79	4	235	394	760
Per cent	6.32	—	10.39	0.53	30.92	51.84	
Mohammad Aly	17	—	80	11	294	307	709
Per cent	2.39	—	11.28	1.55	41.47	43.30	
Râs el Tin	255	—	83	8	201	278	825
Per cent	30.91	—	10.06	0.97	24.36	33.69	
Qena	6	—	2	—	160	48	216
Per cent	2.78	—	0.93	—	74.07	22.22	
TOTAL ...	687	—	632	90	3270	3014	7693
Per cent ...	8.93	—	8.21	1.17	42.51	39.18	

TABLE II a.—EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON SERIOUS STAGES OF TRACHOMA.

YEAR.	BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.			END OF THE YEAR.	
	Pupils with any stage of Trachoma.	Pupils with serious stages of Trachoma I. and II.		Pupils with serious stages of Trachoma I. and II.	
		No.	No.	Per Cent.	No.
1907-1908	464	289	62.3	—	—
1914-1915	1,553	342	22.0	61	4.0
1916-1917	1,528	327	21.4	48	3.0
1917-1918	1,699	282	16.6	71	4.2
1919-1920	2,454	410	16.7	201	8.2
1920-1921	3,363	643	19.1	290	8.6
1921-1922	5,036	1,369	27.2	580	11.5
1922-1923	6,140	1,982	32.3	892	14.5
1923-1924	6,820	2,115	31.0	835	12.2
1924-1925	7,107	2,442	34.4	722	10.2

TABLE II b.—STAGES OF TRACHOMA AT BEGINNING AND END OF SCHOOL YEAR.

STAGES OF TRACHOMA.	BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.		END OF THE YEAR.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Trachoma I	1,433	20.1	632	9.0
" II	1,009	14.2	90	1.3
" III	2,315	32.6	3,270	46.7
" IV	2,350	33.1	3,014	43.0

TABLE III a.—TRACHOMA AND ITS RELATION TO SCHOOL YEARS (Beginning of the Year.)

School.	1ST YEAR.				2ND YEAR.				3RD YEAR.				4TH YEAR.							
	Trachoma.				Trachoma.				Trachoma.				Trachoma.							
	I.	II.	III.	IV.																
Tanta ...	8	122	67	60	25	7	54	30	100	57	9	41	21	119	61	4	8	5	59	43
Asyût ...	15	27	20	33	18	8	30	37	50	34	6	16	28	63	55	10	3	10	23	30
Mansûra ...	28	66	24	21	31	37	35	6	9	47	24	36	5	19	78	12	9	1	8	53
Beni Suef ...	5	31	35	17	44	9	15	49	25	94	2	6	33	24	64	5	1	13	12	38
Zagazig ...	5	36	27	37	26	6	13	11	60	40	6	4	34	43	7	1	3	3	29	19
Damanhûr ...	1	35	27	15	5	4	30	9	52	14	1	23	4	60	12	4	9	1	34	21
Shibîn el Kôm ...	2	7	12	29	11	3	2	5	25	15	1	1	6	22	21	—	2	1	12	6
Suhâg ...	3	3	3	10	35	16	1	6	5	48	39	1	1	5	21	11	1	2	—	23
Minya ...	3	19	23	22	16	9	7	20	37	21	3	7	30	28	27	3	6	5	5	22
Faiyûm ...	6	16	27	27	8	1	5	17	38	11	1	2	18	19	20	1	1	17	25	7
Gîza ...	11	26	20	22	16	7	13	15	19	41	6	2	7	29	58	1	2	—	8	19
Benha ...	5	11	29	53	15	5	8	9	54	14	2	—	11	40	39	1	2	6	2	29
Moharram Bey ...	33	43	3	19	40	28	15	53	16	65	49	11	30	11	12	15	2	15	36	19
Husseiniyya ...	14	57	19	40	42	42	5	37	22	75	79	3	16	4	62	111	2	9	11	38
Mohammad Aly ...	5	53	47	42	42	42	5	37	22	75	79	3	16	4	45	45	8	25	23	56
Ras el Tin ...	103	83	8	32	30	88	62	7	45	70	45	70	22	9	3	25	16	—	16	45
Qena ...	2	15	33	15	2	2	2	6	20	12	3	12	3	12	23	25	2	9	20	14
Total ...	249	650	431	508	352	224	409	282	734	667	145	257	220	666	828	105	117	76	407	503

TABLE III *b*.—COMPARISON OF SERIOUS STAGES OF TRACHOMA I and II (BEGINNING OF THE YEAR).

CLASS.	Total number of pupils.	Total number of serious stages of Trachoma I and II.	Per Cent.
First Year	2,190	1,081	49.4
Second Year	2,316	691	29.8
Third Year... ...	2,116	477	22.5
Fourth Year	1,208	193	15.5

TABLE IV.—VISION OF ALL PUPILS WITHOUT SPECTACLES.

	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	Per Cent.
Good Vision :—			
(a) Normal vision in each eye 6/6 and 6/6	1,597		
(b) Vision 6/6 and 6/9 or 6/9 and 6/9	1,679	3,276	41.84
Fair Vision :—			
(a) Vision 6/6 and 6/12, 6/9 and 6/12, 6/12 and 6/12	1,455		
(b) Vision 6/6 and 6/18	123	1,578	20.15
Bad Vision :—			
Fails to attain any of the above standards	2,976	2,976	38.01
	TOTAL	7,830	7,830

TABLE V.—SPECTACLES ORDERED.

	Tanta.	Asyût.	Mansûra.	Beni Suef.	Zagazig.	Damanhûr.	Shibin el Kôm.	Suhâg.	Minya.	Faiyûm.	Gîza.	Benha.	Moharram Bey.	Husseinîya.	Mohammad Aly.	Ras el Tin.	Qena.	Total.
Number of pupils now attending obtained spectacles in previous years	18	18	27	15	8	22	16	7	9	5	7	10	24	25	19	21	7	258
Number of pupils now attending obtained spectacles in this year	5	9	9	—	8	—	5	7	10	3	9	12	—	11	5	—	1	94
Number of pupils now attending ordered spectacles but not yet obtained ...	4	1	1	12	—	10	1	10	5	4	—	1	3	—	—	20	9	81
TOTAL	27	28	37	27	16	32	22	24	24	12	16	23	27	36	24	41	17	433
Spectacles on order or under repair ...	4	1	1	12	—	10	4	14	8	4	1	1	5	—	—	20	9	94
Number of pupils wearing spectacles on date of general inspection ...	21	22	29	13	16	22	16	10	16	3	13	21	19	28	11	20	8	288
Net number not wearing spectacles which were previously ordered	2	5	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	5	2	1	3	8	13	1	—	51

TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF PUPILS ORDERED SPECTACLES WHO BY USE OF SPECTACLES NOT GREATER IN STRENGTH THAN + - 6 D. CAN GET GOOD OR FAIR VISION.

		TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	Per Cent.*
Good Vision :—				
(a) Normal vision in each eye 6/6 and 6/6	... ... ... ...	25		
(b) Vision 6/6 and 6/9, or 6/9 and 6/9	... ... ... ...	58	83	19.2
Fair Vision :—				
(a) Vision 6/6 and 6/12, or 6/9 and 6/12 or 6/12 and 6/12	... ...	95		
(b) Vision 6/6 and 6/18	... ... ... ...	10	105	24.2

* The percentage is taken in relation to the number of all pupils ordered spectacles (*i.e.* 433). See Table V.

TABLE VII.—CONDITION OF CORNEA BEFORE TREATMENT.

SCHOOLS.	Both Cornea clear.	One Cornea clear the Other showing Opacity.	Opacity of both Cornea.
Tanta ...	781	78	41
Asyût ...	444	49	23
Mansûra ...	473	51	25
Beni Suef ...	433	65	24
Zagazig ...	338	54	19
Damanhûr ...	317	39	5
Shibîn el Kôm ...	131	30	22
Suhâg ...	210	32	8
Minya ...	276	37	15
Faiyûm ...	234	21	22
Gîza ...	274	33	15
Benha ...	303	27	22
Moharram Bey ...	349	9	2
Husseinîya ...	661	16	36
Mohammad Aly ...	650	29	27
Ras el Tin ...	789	31	10
Qena ...	200	35	15
TOTAL ...	6,863	636	331
Per cent ...	87.65	8.12	4.23

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